NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE

THE HOUSE STILL UNORGANIZED.

NINE BALLOTINGS FOR SPEAKER AND NO ELECTION.

Biographical Sketches of the Candidates.

Another Republican Caucus and No

Coalition.

Sateresting Correspondence on a Vario-

ty of Subjects, &c.,

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 4, 1826.

Messrs. Hale, Durkee, Yulee and Fearce appeared, and

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1855. The House resumed voting for Speaker, with the follow

Mand, Bichard.

\*\* Mr. Haven-Messre, Etheridge, Valk, Whitney,

\*\* Mr. Oliver of New York-Mr. Wheeler.

\*\* Mr. Walher-Mr. Eustla

\*\* Mr. Carline-Messre, Hoffman Humpbrey, Marshall.

\*\* Mr. Thurston-Vensca Nichols and Williams,

\*\* Mr. Zolleeffer-Mr. Silvers

\*\* Mr. Zolleeffer-Mr

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

The believing for Speaker continued without change of programme. The question in everybody's mouth is, "What will be done to morrow?" The grand causes of the opossition elements is now in session at the Capitol. I have yet to ascertain what they will do.

I sm authorized to say that the President has de

spatched no troops to Kansas to preserve order.

The North Pacific Exploring Expedition, Commande Rogers, now at San Francisco, having completed the du-ties assigned it, will be ordered home. The steamer John distributed among the several stations.

has arrived safely in Oregon City. He was supposed to have been murdered by the Indians.

ACTION OF THE PUSION CAUCUS.

The fusion caucus has just adjourned. No definite acthe voting should proceed as before, and continue at that another caucus. The kindest feeling existed, and the republicans feel confident of success eventually. You need not, therefore, expect the measage for a week or

THE REPUBLICANS STILL IN THE FOG-ANXIETY OF

The republican caucus came to no determination They adjourned to meet to morrow evening, when the action, whetever it may be, shall be conclusive and final. "Quite a number of speeches were made. Mr. Banks was present, but Campbell was not. The President manifests great anxiety in the organization of the House, and is the opposition will give him considerable trouble, owing to the indignant feeling which exists in the minds of many of the opposition members at the

Course pursued by the present administration.

The President's message, I understand, is completed, and in residents, and that as soon as they effect an orgammation of the House, the Clerk will proceed to read it from manuscript. His friends aver that no one assisted cent himself, until he laid it before the Cabinet. There who are best acquainted and most intimate with him. He claimed the authorship of his celebrated Inaugural; author of that grandlloquent paper; and when it is them in constant communication with the President, it is therity that it will be a very lengthy document-much more so than any that has preceded it.

THE ASPECT OF AFFAIRS—SPECULATIONS AS TO THE RESCLET—A NEW MOVE OF THE DEMOCRATS, ETC., ETC. WASSINGTON, Dec. 4, 1855.

Five more unsuccessful bailets for Speaker, resulting similar to yesterday's proceedings, except that Mr. elmilar to jesteraly's proceedings, except the parks gained ten votes, having run up as high as thirty-two on the third ballot to-day. This delay in the election of Speaker will engender a feeling of animostly among the factions which it will be impossible to heal. It looks now to my mind clearly manisest that none of the candidates now in the field can succeed. The twelfth section or national Know Nothings already declare open war, and solemnly aver that they will not go over and units with the republican or abolition party, who are controlled and led by Seward, Greeley & Co. The anti Neyraska democrats are willing to support fishks but will not go for a man whose antecedents have been whig. The republicans, who so perseveringly deggedly adhere to Campbell, and

just at this particular time, are determined that they being in a majority, will not go over to the minority

mey be some new arrangement, or change of tactics, to secure public printing. Torre is a movement on foot to detent the Union for the Senate printing.

SPEAKER.
WILLIAM A. BICHARDSON.

Mr. Richardson was born in Fayette county, near lexington, Kentucky, January 16, 1811. His rather was a Virginia farmer. He died when William was only six years old, leaving four children to the sole care of their mether. She belonged to the Edmendsons, "one of the first far illes of Virginia." Her father and seven of his

brothers died in battle.

William's father provided by his will that his estate

Hon. Robert Bantoul, Jr., then United States District Attorney, in Boston. In 1848 he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in Boston. Mr. Banks com-menced his political life in 1840 as a supporter of Martin Vsn Buren and the sub-treasury scheme. In 1848 he was elected a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts from the town of Waltham. There were only about twenty democrats in the House that session. It was the year that the party ran down under Cushing and Cass Mr. Banks took an active part in the proceedings of the House—sustaining Case and his Nicholson letter, and

the House in Massachusetts, but accepted a seat in the House, and was chosen Speaker by the coalition between

the House in Massachusetts, but accepted a seat in the House, and was chosen Speaker by the coalition between harnvarner democrats and the free soilers. He had been a leader of the coalition movement before the people, and made a very large number of popular addresses. He was the most active liberal democrat in the State. His style of cratory was effective, and he seemed to be a general favorite, on whom the different political factions were all inclined to look kindly. In 1852 he was re-elected Sycaker of the House. In 1852 he was re-elected Sycaker of the House. In 1852 he was re-elected Sycaker of the House. In 1852 he was re-elected Sycaker of the House. In 1852 he was re-elected Sycaker of the House. In 1852 he was re-elected Sycaker of the House. In 1852 he was re-elected Sycaker of the House. He had some first many first members Jucga Allen, Rufus Chate, Judge Sprague, Gen. Wilson, Gov. Boutwell, Mr. Knewlton, Gov. Morton, Gov. Beiggs, and others of the most distinguished men of all the notifical parties in the State. At this time Mr. Banks was also a gember of Congress, having been elected as a democrat the previous fall.

Of Mr. Banks as a candidate for Speaker, of Congress, the Boeton Duily Adoptriser—a sheet of concentrated whigh hunkerisa—of Ihursday last, speaks as follows:—Curf 6rm State of Massehnester, although we are corry to vay that the is ast so well represented in this Congress as the resident of the Speakership to offer in the person of Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, although was here the former years, we have condition for the Speakership to offer in the person of Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, although syntag man, has twice been chosen Speaker of the Masserhusetts House of Representatives a body numbering four hundred members, where the peat of the pressing officer is no sinceture. Here he proved himself in the discharge of the diffice, a worthy suncessor of Daniel P. King. Bule et al. Winthrop, Samuel H. Walley, and the other distinatemen casific here, where the peat of the pressing officer is summ

the public business.

In 1854 Mr. Banks ran for Congress as a candidate of the regular democratic convention in his district, and of the Know Nothings, and was elected by about seren thousand majority. The administration democrate beltes the nomination on account of Mr. B.'s opposition to the Nebraska bill.

2r. Panks has a wife and two children. He is a good looking man, with something of the clerical and Puriance appearance which belongs to New England, but without the stilled stiffness which characterized Winthney.

sente appearant without stiffness which characterized without the stilled stiffness which characterized withings.

Mr. Benks is fond of retirement, although he has had a beisterous political life. All his studies, even that of low, have been pursued principally in private. He has a great fendness for literature, and has sequired by his own unsided efforts a good knowledge of the orticipal languages of Northern and Southern Europe. Though not an advocate of the Maine law, he is strictly temperate, and is even said never to have drank agies of liquor in his life. The pileness of his countenance would seem to indicate that a giass of wine for the stomach's sake would do the gentleman no harm.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

Mr. Marshall was born at Frankfort, Kentucky, January 13, 1812. His father was Judge John J. Marshall, et

His mother is the only sleter of James G. Birney, many

years ago the candidate of the liberty party for President. Col. Marshall graduated at West Point in 1832. He graduated in June and started immediately for Wissonsin where he served as Lieutenant under Gen. Scott in the Flack Hawk war. After the close of the campaign he resigned, went to Tennessee and got marries; and in 1833 was admitted to the bar. In 1833 he sottled at Louisville, and has practiced law there ever since, except so far as he has been interrupted by public employments. In 1836 he raised a company of volunteers to go to the Sabine and protect our frontier, but Gen. Houston's vic.ory at Fan Jacinto rendered the march of the troops unnecessary, and they were disbanded.

In 1846 Mr. Marshall was appointed by the Governor of Kentucky Colonel of a regiment of cavalry to go to Marico. He served under Gen. Taylor, and was at the battle of Buena Vista. It is an teworthy fact that wift a fresident, an Attorney General and a bearctary of War, all made lamous by the Mexican war, we have now two heroes of Buena Vista before the floure of Representatives as candidates for Speace.

Cal. Marshall marched his regiment by land from Memphia, Tennessee, to Satillo, in Mexico. He started unduly, and arrived at Camargo about the lat of November. Col. Marshall shared freely in all the fatigues and difficulties of the expectition. In 1841 he returned to his farm in Henry county, Kentucky, and was elected to Congress by the whighs in 1849. He was a very active supporte of the componine measures. In 1851 he was re-elected to the House of Representatives. In 1852 he was appointed Minister to China, and resigned his seat in the House of Representatives. In 1855 he was repointed the House of Representatives. In 1855 he was repointed the House of Representatives. In 1855 he was repointed to Congress by the Know Nothings by a majority of upwirds of 2,500.

Col. Marshall is a portly, corpulent man, with a resy open countenance, and a highly intellectual expression. Notwithstanting his great tize, he is a man of very active to

Mr. Campbell was born in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, August 9, 1811. His father was a Virginian by birth, and removed to the Northwestern Territory in 1796. He was a wheelright, and made the kind of wheels

Ohio, August 9, 1811. His father was a Virginian by birth, and removed to the Northwestern Territory in 1796. He was a wheelright, and made the kind of wheels used in spinning wool and flax by band, until the improvements in machinery superseded their use. He served in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison. At the close of his life he was engaged in farming. His death was occasioned by the kick of a horse, in 1846. Mr. Campbell's mother was a Peonsylvania woman, the daughter of a Scotchiman, who served his adopted country through the War of the Revolution.

Lewis commesced gring to school before he was five years old, and continued in school searly every week day from that time until he was fourteen, without intermission. He was regarded there as a good English scholar, with a pretty thorough knowledge of Latin, and some knowledge of Greek. He never a tended school affect the age of fourteen. He was in the same cass with two older brothers; and as his father was too poor to send them all to college, he concluded to send none, as he would not choose be ween them. Lewis next commenced working upe a his father's farm, and continued steadily at it until he was eighteen. His father then gave him the privilege of choosing what course he would take in 16, or, in other wores, to act for kimself. He had no means of completing his education. He had formed an idea that a printing office was a piace where a boy could learn something, and he proceeded to Cheinanti, and of his own accord became an indentured apprentice in the office of the Cincinnati Gazetie, at that time conducted by Charles Hammond. He remained in the Gazetie office in years; and in that time carzed enough by was print rs call over-work to bey off his time for the third year, for which he was bound by the articles of indenture. He next proceeded to Butler county, where he still lives, and established a Clay paper, called the Hamitton Haddingarer. At that time there was a Jacks in majority of the law. He was admitted to the pare is of the law the system of t

Fennsylvania House of Representatives one year. In

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WARHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1855.

The Meeting of Congress—Balletings for Speaker—Opinion of the "Old Ones"—Fears for the Union—The Pacific Pa Railroad, de.

the Capitol of the Union, when it was ascortained that not only a quorum of each house was present, but that nearly every member was at his post. This very punc teal attendance can be justly attributed to the antici-pated excitement in the organization of the House of Rep-resentatives. Never before was there so large an attend-

ance on the first day of the session.

The Senate passed through the stereotype formula of organization—or, in other words, of spening and adjourn-ing; the body itself being a continual one, and not sub-ject to the periodical labors which characterize the lower

house on the assembling of a new Congress.

At 12 o'clock precisely the hammer of the Clerk called
the House of Representatives to order. The hall was crowded with members, distinguished strangers, lobbyers and leafers, and presented for a while a heterogeneous mass of confusion and noise. Order being had, the there proceeded to call the roll, and the balloting scon commenced for Speaker, and as each member answered to his name, announcing for whem he cast his vote, hundreds of anxious pens and pencils noted the reply. Every vote and every ballot was noted and counted long ere it was announced by the Clerk or Teller. The first ballot resulted pretty much as was anticipated, Richardson proving himself a regular built "evenity four," while Campbell, Banks, Marshall and and Fuller followed in the rear.

I find some observity of opinion as to the probable result of things. The most experienced predict no organization for weeks. In my despatch last hight I stated as correctly what would be the action of parties to day acould be do ne now that the action is over.

Some think that, in the course of a few days, Campbell will be thrown overboard, and a grand rally will be made on Banks. The National Knew Nothings have access themselves to be just thirty strong, and have voted for Marshall through every ballot. Where their votes will finally fall they cannot talk themselves. They are preclisposed in favor of the democratic party, but say they cannot take Richardson. He has ever been their uncompremising persecutor. Then they swear eternal opposition to black republicanism in every shaps and form. Some of them say that the democrate he trganization—and by an opposite course they seed it in free collers, and precipitate upon the country the crisis which must term linate in a dissolution of the Ution.

To sight will be spent in efforts to harmonice, but all to no purpose. The voting to morrow will be but a repetition of to day's.

As the meas age of the President will contain a length protein of the base parts while it shows the liberal views of the great scut while it shows the liberal views of the great South Carolinan on this national topic.

ETHE FACIFIC RAILROAD ROUT crowded with members, distinguished strangers, lobbyers and loafers, and presented for a while a heterogeneous

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTES.

Francisco Routes.

By Louis, Sept. 11, 1842.

Fran Sin-Farly in the spring of this year, a mass meeting of the citizens of St. Louis was called through the ewspapers of the city, to take into consideration the project of a great line of telegraph and railway from the alley of the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean. The levoted much time to the consideration of the subject

CORRESPONDENCE OF OTHER JOURNALS, (Correspondence of the Richmond Dispaten.)

Washington, Nov 22—10 P. M.

The Contested Seat of the Delegate from Kinasi-Something Alout the Marin of the Contest for Washington – Our Government and Mr. Crampton.

What will be the issue of the contest between Messrs. Receive and Whittled, is a question often ciscus-sed. It will not be who has received the larger number of votes, but who was votes for on the Cay appointed by law; was it a competent and legally constituted logicla we body that enacted that law and had it a legal executive sanction? I without the lister only, who caused the omission or impossibility of such sanction, and can such person take advantage of his own set!

A recent speech delivered at Leavenworth, by Governor Shannen, by the cents this subject very forcibly in the light most adverse to Mr. Receier. I can see flaw in the argument of Governor Shannen, but, undertonavely for alr. Receier, they are not such as he can answer; for his acquives-one in this teneumy of things, prior to their condition with the own interests, was too thorough and entire to be parently dominant party in Kansas. His supplicates are the first State party; yet he recently, in a speech near his brace in Pennsylvania, proclaimed himself in lavor of squatter sovereignty; and declared that, although experies of salvery, if a majority of the people of kansas were to declare for it, he would find to a straight-out republican a more formddable because a none consistent conspection than Mr. Receier will never in the Hall of Representatives. And yet the other party must be heare better we decide.

There have been miner casedures of all parties to-day and this evening and there are

its teing between the two governments. That point is now clearly understood. The proceedints of Mr. Balwer in Spain, and Mr. Peussin in this country, are fresh upon the minds of all.

[Correspondence of the South Side Demograt.]

Washington Demograt.]

Position of the National Demograty—The Causais and the Action of Representatives thereon.

As the telegraph will combine inform you of the result of the demogratic causais to be held here to night, it is needless for my not overwings on the graphillines. It is needless for my to recognize on the graphillines.

As the telegraph will coubtless inform you of the result of the democratic caucus to be held here to neight, it is needlers for me to speculate on the probabilities. It is my impression, however, that the minds of the national democracy are fixed, and fixed in this way. They will come together as has monitously as possible—they will deliberate and decice—what that decision may be depends upon chemistances which not even the members of the caucus themselves can now forstell with ce-tainty; but the annidates for Speaker and Clerk, when once put in nomination, will be adhered to through ut. This appears to be the sentiment, and permit me to rimark, it is the only safe ground now to stant upon, for if the tational democracy after having so long stood promity independent now convent to bow the knee to Baal—now would sell their birthright for a price more palry than the mess of pottage with which Jacob tempted Essa—they deserve to love the blessing.

I have no fears that such will be their course. I have no fears of fusion, coalid in, bargain or corruption. Let ha pre-rupulous schemers of other cliques trade and he are reversion much, the representatives of the national democracy of this Union are not in the market.

the procrupulous schemers of other cliques trade and be at never so much, the representatives of the national democracy of this Union are not in the market.

[Correspondence of the Palcimore Sun.]

The President's Message.

The message is in type, and will be found to dwell at some length upon our foreign relations. Those with Great Rivinia are far from being of a notific character. Whatever disturbance has been of late excited grew out of the blundering or the missapprehension of the British government and is agen a. The questin of the Sound dues is treated, and accomparying the message are several decoments on the surject. The capitalization of the dues, as proposed by Demmark, will be rejected by England. France and Prussis, as well as by the United States. Russia has not yet indicated her course on the subject.

(Correspondence of the North American.)

Washington, Dec. 2, 1866.

The Danich Sound Dues.

All the speculations and predictions of an extreme policy being pursued towards Esumask, in the matter of the sound dues, are likely to be overthrown by the suggestions of the President's message. The plan adopted, and which will amount to a recommends ion is to say lemmark a sufficient's message. The plan adopted, and which will amount to a recommends ion is to say lemmark a sufficient commutation for buoys, lighthouses, and other accessories of commerce, which he has incurred and must entitue, in consideration of the relinquishment of the taxation imposed on American shipping. By this mode, the right claimed by the United States would be protected. This idea is received with favor assong those legations most time, Fennark would not be wholly deprived of the sent time, Pennark would not be be protected. This idea is received with favor assong those legations most tention, the principle contended for on one side, and the interest of the other would be body protected. This idea is received with favor assong those legations most tention in the continual time, and Cenmark ask further time for their complete in,

view of all the unjust clamor and weak misrepresentation with which he has been assailed.

[Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Inquires.]

Wassirvoros, Dec. 3, 1866.

Mr. Trumbell, of Illinois—Chrideinte in the Field.

In the Fernste the early to make the constitution was administered to the row members. Index Trumbull, of linois, made his appearance, took his seat, and was qualified as a Senator. No objection was made at the time, but notice was afterwards given that the election of the Judge was in conflict with a law of his State. No serious trensite will grow out of this matter. Capt. Parling, of Dutchess county, New York, is a prominent candidate for Dorchesper, with fair chances of access.

John Mergan Johnson, Req., the Pratmaster of the Bouse, is electioneering for his continuance, with untiling energy and real. Mr. Johnson always racked as an orthodox democrat, has been endougest by a causers of his party, but it is vaid he will be favored with some votes from members representing anti-clausey constitutionales, because of the opinions he expressed in opposition to the introduction and passage of the "Nebrasia-Kanesa bill." lie is a harwy man and expert sectioneerer, and he may succeed.

Gen. Thomas F. Bewis, of Primes George's county, Ma.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

STARTLING NEWS FROM KANSAS.

ed Out—A Requisition on the President for Troops—Murder, Lecendiarism, Lynch Law, &c., &c., &c.
Ve copy the following telegraphic despatches from the St. Louis Republican.—

Department of the St. Louis Republican.—

A messenger arrived at Shawner Wisdon last night, who states that Marshal Jones had fifty-two men with him at lecomption, that Lawrence map in arms, drilling a netanity, and have five pieces of artillery. Our cannot be this morning in the hands of Keness map.

The outlaws in Loughas county laws horned a number of house, and driven a number of families, women and chileren, to Missouri for refuge.

Late the accounts represent that the law and ender people of the Territory are railying in large numbers to the next state of the Sheriff of Dangias county in he excented to the law. He has by this time an overwhelding

Large numbers of the law breakers were seen crossin from Irelaware and Leavenworth y-aterday going to Lawrence. A member of the Lepislature was from the jesterday morning for guns. We can only send the tworty. Jones also sends for a wagon load or amount tion and for cannon, immediately.

The Inquirer this morning publishes lespatches of a caciffing character regarding Kansas. The substance as follows:—

Laurentween Nov. 29, 1855.

The Inquirer this morning publishes keepacehes of an exciting character regarding Kansas. The substance is as follows:

Interpretation of the substance is as follows:

Interpretation of the substance is as follows:

Near Hickory Point, on the Santa Fe road, three anolitionists, with Snarp's rities, went to the claim of Mr. Coleman, a pro-slavery man, and ordered thin to leave He was allowed ten minutes: I) leave, or he would be shot. He let for a short time, but returned well armed. He met with one of the three men, who renewed his threats and attempted to about Coleman, but his gun missed fire. Coleman gave himself up for trial.

A mob of abolitionists, armed with Sharp's rites, repaired to Coleman's house, driving his wile and children off, burning his benne, driving his side and children off, burning his benne and ordered other pro-slavery men to leave and burned their houses. Deputy Marshal one arrested the leave of the mob, and obtained the names of twenty others. Jones is now at Leavengton, with two prisoners and fifteen or twenty as istants. The shelltionists are gathering at Lecompton, demanding the release of their commandes and the carrender of Covernan, the Governor has Issued a proclamation calling the middin to the assistance of the fifteen.

Last night and this morning many persons started from this city and county to Lecompton for the purpose of piscing their services at the disposal on the inverser. A letter from one of the editors of the Watern Discotch, attend to have be lission to day, states that the writer has learned that a number of citizens are missing at lickory Point, and that since no more houses had been burner. The Governor calls on law sheling citizens have been and for the watern and the fine point of the company at Plate City, Mo, so at not to compromise Governor Heads on the service on the Rifle Company at Plate City, Mo, so at not to compromise Governor Heads on the service of population. Jac. 1, Jaceph and Weston, in Missouri, are requested for a service for Fouglas equally th

furnish the same number of men. The people of Ransas are to be subjugated at all hazadas.

OPTRIONS OF THE FERSES.

[From the St. Louis Republican line. 1.]

It may be that the gentlemen, reversed parsons, and crators and abolition editors, who have been instrumental in producing the present condition of things in Kansas, will be exceedingly gratified by the news from that quarter, in this day's paper. Perhaps it was what they expected, and, it may be, what they hoped for. At all evens, it could not be supposed that any other term nation would follow the open resistance which they come elled, to every is a and to every officer employed in the execution of the laws in Kansas.

A portion of the people of Kansas are now in open rewit ant receillien against the lawful and legitimate avitorities of the Territory. They have armed this owice forces. The public understand, we trust the precise position of these parties. Governor Shannon, and those who are engaged in the execution of the law are the ruly persons recognized as officers of the ferritorial government of Kansas. They have been appointed by the expectite purpose of administering the government and maintaining the laws established in this invertory, and until the assistate under which they act are repealed, wherear resists them is guilty of an offence ponishable in a most eventplary manner. The avoiding them who have been seduced by fleeder has opposition to the law, leading it must colamitous research they are disposed. It would seem, to carry their deprises further, and to disposure penales they are to be shot down, and their wires and children driven from the Territory, and order to the law as and of they will not yield willingly, they are to be shot down, and their wires and children driven from the Territory. Where this is the case, we take it for granted that it affends a just occasion for the call of the millitia to entore the law against those who refuse obsidence to it.

Governor thanson has now to show himself a man qual to the other produces, and d

lie is a shrewd man and expert exchangers, and he may sition.

(From the Ft. Louis intelligencer, Fee. 1.)

Gen Thomas F. Bowie, of Prince George's rouncy, Man it appears from our despitable, that we are having that for a many years an ardent whigh it was post political stew in Kanus at last. The story, as

comes to us. If this: That three free stiles went to settler's house named Coloman, who is a pro-slavery man, and ordered him off. They were armed, and gave his man only ten uniques to leave in. He loft for a short time, but returned well armed. He met one of the three men, who received his three's, and a tempted to sholt Coloman, but his gun missed five. Coloman gave himself up for this.

A more of abolitionists, armed with Sharpe's rifles, related to the control of the coloman's house, driving his selfs and children.

condition of affairs in that Territory. He says that one thourand men have arrived in Lawrence and resqued a prisoner from the "beriff of Bouglas county, and burned some houses and other property. He asks the Precident

Despatches from Western actived here today by avpress, bringing startling news from Atchison. free state officers had taken possession of important pa-pers, and an attack upon Atchison was anticipated. A

nessenger had been sent to Weston for fifty armed mea-

OUR SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CITY INLAND, L. I. SOUND, Dec. 4, 1846. Orr leases, L. L. Soute, or The work of raising the schemer Fadora stendily progreenes. The wresters succeeded in placing the last chain under her to-day and getting her off the bottom. The nucleus were then fished for with good success, as they were found without any difficulty and hauled on

tendance of a steam tog to haul the wreck ashore. Word has been sent down to New York with orders to have a has been sent down to New York with orders to have a tow beat alongoide at 10 or clock to morrow morning. The work of hearing the Endorra achone, when the stramer arrives, will not occupy many minutes. She will be grounded at high water mark and then at evidine the awful mystery that still arrounds this case will be cleared up. Whether the bodies of the murdered victims will be found on the ard or not, yet remains to be seen. The number of victimes dany on the appet with, I suppose, to increased see fold concerns, for it is now confidently especied the fearful drama is about to draw for a close, or at least the intrinsip that surrounds the case will be satisfactorily solved.

Captain Arnold as of Mr. Demistorul have just now starned for White Plains, with the view of paying a visit to the negro man Wilson, who still research intersecrated.

The Lars Posson of the Control of Million held an in-quest yesterday, upon the body of Wm. Marshall, the child who recently died from eating some arsenic mixed with sugar, which he found upon a plate on the side walk in front of the porter house of Jan. Bussell, corner of Third avenue and Thirty-seventh street. The ovidence showed that the potenthal been used in the porter house for killing rate, and the purpose for which it was ortended being accomplished, it was carolinally placed upon the chievait by Patrick Byreas, the bar feet see, not while there was found by the deceased and his two scieters, who can of it. Byreas, when interrogated on bundary, decled all landwholge of the matter, but presented a variance it is above. The jury emograded the following verdict. "That deceased come to the death by eating one peleoming substance found in front of the store of Jimes Bussel. Further, we consure the caroline habit of allowing poisons to remain for any length of those for an sould the premises after its immediate use." The child deceased was two years of age.

First Accounts at Herman to Co. Scharz Manuszaczurt, —Coroner Hilton hald an impact posterious at the safe. in front of the porter house of Jac. Bussell, corner of

Coroner at Humans a Co. Sara Marcacrar, Coroner Rilton half an inquest yesteday at the manufactory of Masses. Size Hearing à Co., corner of Rudson and Thirteenth streets, upon the body of fatricia Meyer, or of the workness of the establishment, who on Monday after nece accidentally full among the moving portion of the vagine and was inclinately orshed to death. He was a native of Ireland forty years of age, and has let a family. The Coroner's jury rendered a weolist of accidental death.

accelerate death.

Farst Accelerate on the Personal Atlantic.—Coronae Wilhelm held an inquest yesterday at the New York Hospital, upon the body of Felix R. Cricket, a fireman attached to the steamer A'lantic, who, on Monday afternoon, accidentally fell amongst the machinery and was fatally injured, death eneming on Monday night. The play reported a weeklet of country for farence of the skull. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 48 years of age.